Juvenile Delinquency 1921

Alabama

NEGRO BOY SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL NOW GOES TO STATE PEN

Charlie Walden, a negro boy, convicted in Jefferson county for buying, receiving and concealing stolen property and given a sentence of from 5 to 10 years, has been returned to Speigner prison, after having escaped from the reform school at Mt. Meigs twice within a month. Walden, it is stated, although he had been paroled into the reform school by the governor, expressed a preference for the state prison, and announced if they tried to teach him he would run away.

His first escape was made on December 21, while R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was addressing the inmates of the school. He was recaptured the same day. On January 4 he escaped again, and following his capture Friday, Governor Kilby ordered him recommitted to the care of the warden at Speigner.

A MOVE TO HELP DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Birmingham Reporter 3/1921

Mr. Childress and Miss Moore, Juvenile Court officers under Judge Murphy, are working out a plan to raise a thousand dollars to improve the comforts for the Negro children at the Juvenile Court. These two officers are showing an unusual interest in the welfare of Negro boys and girls and this thousand dollars is to equip a playground, replace the worn and torn down beds and give added comforts in other directions. A special committee has been asked to associate these officers and the committee is headed by Rev. A. Garner, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church. There is no doubt but that this is the most worthy effort that has come to the attention of our people and should not be looked upon slightly or handled with carless interest. These officers have their hands full and they could go on in their usual routine without being disturbed with an extra effort to increase the comforts of these children. It is our opinion that more interest must be centered in the down and out crowd, in the wayward element, in the forgotten boy and girl, if the upper strata of our society will remain protected. We feel sure that not a single opportunity will be lost by us to aid in this effort; the children can help, organizations can help and all should feel slighted if they happen to be left out. Certainly there is no greater service to be rendered than that which reached the humblest child, places into its head and heart hope and rejuvenation. It can be done by getting such attractions and attention as appeal to human life and society.

The story of the Juvenile Court as it regards the Negro children is one of much sadness and indicates lack of human pride, religious, civic and race interest. The agencies are here that will relieve much of this situation and they should be called into action just at this time for the relief of a condition that is made plain by the Juvenile officers. The children are too congested; they need outdoor exercise. They must have a place where this exercise can be given; they must have more freedom to increase their pride and persuade them from criminal tendencies. We must spend money, we must spend time; we must give of our experience so as to make the burden less and care for more people. We believe that Prof. Childress and Miss Moore will find it easy when their committee launches its program.

LIFE TERM FOR BOY WHO KILLED MASON

Montgomery Advertiser 8/16/21

Accomplice Who First Took Onus of Crime Sentenced to Ten Years

Oscar O'Neal was given a life term in the penitentiary on Friday, by a jury in the Montgomrey county circuit court, for the murder of Webster Mason, another negro boy, and Tom Harris was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the state penitentiary as an accomplice in the murder.

The case of O'Neal was a peculiar one and, according to officials of the court house, shows the futility of the Juvenile Court law in the requirement that a boy under the age of 16 years is considered a juvenile and any confession or statement from him regarding a criminal charge can not be accepted as evidence. It was at first contended by the attorneys for O'Neal that he was under the age of 16. Witnesses testifying as the age of the boy were so contradictory that it was a hard matter to ascertain just how old the defendant was. In his charge to the jury, however, Judge Leon McCord informed them if in their opinion the boy was under the age of 16 years, they should not consider his statement as evidence.

O'Neal was charged with having murdered Webster Mason, a fellow inmate with O'Neal and Tom Harris of the negro reform school at Mt. Meigs. According to the evidence, O'Neal had been a truck driver at the school and on one trip into the city had been arrested on a charge of collision and convicted. After this he was taken off the truck and the job of driver was given to Mason.

O'Neal apparently decided that he would kill Mason to get the job of truck driver back. He accomplished the death of Mason and hid the body under some logs.

According to Harris's testimony at the trial O'Neal asked him to get Mason away from the school so he could kill him. This was done and an agreement was made between them that Harris was to give the signal when the actual killing was to take place. He claimed that he did not give the signal, but after they had fooled Mason into the woods, telling him they were going fishing, O'Neal struck him on the head with a stick on the end of which was an iron tap. Mason made an attempt to get away getting up and running to a fence which he tried to climb. When he was half way over the fence O'Neal caught him by the suspenders, dragged him back and beat him to death with the stick, pounding his skull into a pulp. Both boys then carried the body further in to the woods and buried it under some logs.

Harris contended on the witness stand in the circuit court that he had nothing to do with the actual killing, but admitted that he did help to hide the body.

At the hearing of the case in the juvenile court, however, Harris took all of the responsibility on himself and testified that he had committeed the crime. At the time he gave this testimony the O'Neal negro was sitting by his side in the court room. Not satisfied with the manner in which the boy was giving evdence, the judge of the juvenile court had O'Neal removed from the room and then told the boy to tell the story straight. A startling change of testimony followed, Harris decalring the while they were in jail O'Neal had told him that if he did not get up there and take the blame for having killed Mason he would kill him. The boy showed marks on his arm where O'Neal had cut him with a spoon and stated that he was afraid of O'Neal because he knew he had killed Mason and he was afraid he would kill him if he did not testify as O'Neal had commanded. His testimony Friday corroborated that given in the juvenile court.

There were a number of other witnesses examined, but the main facts were brought out by officers to whom the boys made confessions and the Harris boy.

In the case of Harris at the recommendation of Solicitor Temple Seibels through agreement with attorneys for Harris, a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary was imposed

With the completion of these two cases the criminal docket for the regular July term of the court was cleared

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Juvenile Delinquency — 1921.

Georgia

ATLANTA INVITES NEGRO LEADERS

Atlanta Independent 3/3/21

Cyrus Campfield, directing head of the Atlanta Urban League, Big Brother and Big Sister Movement, has invited leading colored men and women of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to come to Atlanta March 14-15 for the purpose of conferring upon Juvenile Delinquency and other problems affected by the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement.

The following delegates from the state at large have been named by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, and are planning to attend the conference:

Prof. R. R. Wright, Savannah; Dr. J. W. Holley, Albany; Bishop J. S. Flipper, Atlanta; W. M. Hubbard, Forsyth; G. W. F. Phillips, Cordele; A. Hunt, Fort Valley; Mrs. W. L. Hill, Savannah; Prof. W. H. Spencer, Columbus; Etta Thomas, Athens; Lucy C. Laney, Augusta; T. K. Persley, Macon; Prof. W. H. Crogman, Atlanta; Prof. R. H. Holmes, Waycross; Dr. W. A. Wilkins, Griffin; Rev. J. L. Wilkinson, Dalton; Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, Savannah; Rev. P. H. Travis, Gainesville; Mrs. Gordon Peyton Allen, Atlanta; A. O. Davis, Valdosta; G. A. Townes, Atlanta; Bess Warren, Americus; Annie Hope, Augusta; E. W. Sherman, Savannah.

The opening exercises of the conference will be held at Big Bethel A. M. E. church Monday night, March 14 at 8 o'clock. Prominent speakers of both races will appear on the program at these exercises.

Secretary Campfield is asking all out-of-town delegates to reach Atlanta Monday in time for the opening exercises at Big Bethel church. The business session of the conference will be held at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., beginning promptly at 8:45 a. m., Tuesday, March 15.

Reports received at the office of the Urban League from all parts of Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia point to an unusually large attendance upon this conference.

Juvenile Delinquency — 1921.

Savannah, Ga., has a colored officer in its juvenile court to look after the colored children brought before it. The white Social Service Federation maintains a worker among the colored population; and the white school attendance officers work equally among the children of both races. The city provides a colored home demonstration agent; and the county maintains a farm demonstration agent for work in the outlying districts.

Arkansas.

Juvenile Delinquency — 1921.

Arkansas Thought of the Negro Boys.

Negro World. 3/11/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Little Rock, Ark., March 11.—An Industrial School for Negro convict boys was provided for by the legislature last Friday. Representative Eagel of Hot Springs, was the sponsor for the bill.

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Juvenile Delinquency — 1921

North Carolina

1708 Raleigh. N. C. Times.
FEBRUARY 24, 1921

The Negro Reform School

The Observer believes that a farmer who has planted a crop should be allowed to cultivate and harvest it, and it also believes that the people who laid the foundation for a work of public benevolence should be permitted to carry the structure to completion and manage it. This is another way of saying that the legislature should give the word for the trustees of the Reform and Manual Training School for Colored Youth, located six miles south of Charlotte, to proceed with fulfillment of their designs. This movement was established by a legislative act in 1911 and the promoters of the enterprise local negro men of accepted ability in connection with a band of white friends, raised a fund of $8,000, with which a site of 87 acres of land upon which to found the school was brought. They have paid for the land and hold it clear of encumbrances. The State anthorized the enterprise and there stopped. We believe that the last legislature recommended an appropriation of $25,000 with which to get the school under way, but the money was not apportioned. The present legislature is asked for $20,000 for building purposes and $10,000 as a maintenance fund. The bill has been introduced by Senator DeLaney.

Meantime, the suggestion has been made that a site at RALEIGH be secured and the Charlotte foundation abandoned. The needs of an institution of the knid is so thoroughly recognized that even the Charlotte promoters might be willing to see the project carried from this city to some other place, if its inauguration could be secured only by such transfer, but in that case the enterprise would be robbed of the enthusiastic and capable management of such leading factors in the colored business world as That L. Tate, Bishop Clinton, Doctor McRoy, Rev. J. E. King, Doctor Dudley and other representative negro men, together with their white associates constituting men of the character of Frank D. Alexander, Heriot Clarkson, Henry McAden and John M. Morehead, all men whose spirit and determination have been enlisted in the enterprise and under whose management the finest of results could be reasonably expected.

The foundation of this school should be built upon where it has been made and in the midst of its fostering surroundings. The legislature could not fail to give recognition to the merits of this cause and The Observer is confident it will extend the helping hand to an enterprise which means so much for the welfare of the negro race.—Charlotte Observer.

Juvenile-Delinquency — 1921.

Missouri

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR FARM FOR DELIQUENT COLORED GIRLS TO BE RAISED BY ST. LOUIS RACE WOMEN.

Times Plain Dealer 3/12/21

(By Negro Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—$200.000 for the establishment of a municipal farm for delinquent Colored girls is the basis for the summer work of the St. Louis Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. At a meeting of the Federation last Monday night, Circuit Court Judge Moses Hartman made an address favoring the plan.

Juvenile Delinquency

Michigan

Probation officer.

Miss Hazel Lyman, Detroit

Michigan.

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South Carolina.

Juvenile Delinquency — 1921.

Inter-Racial Campaign to Help Colored Girls

Norfolk Journal & Guide 3/26/21

Columbia, S. C.—The committees of white and of colored men now formed in five South Carolina counties have jointly taken up the work of providing for the Fairwold Industrial School for delinquent colored girls. This school, the only one in the State of this class, was founded by the colored women's clubs of South Carolina, with the active encouragement of the secretary of the State Board of Public Welfare. The colored women have now supported the school for two years, and hope so to demonstrate its usefulness that it will eventually be taken over by the State, as was done by Virginia in a like case. Meanwhile it has done such good work that its friends of both races have determined to set it firmly upon its feet. The Inter-Racial committees have undertaken to raise $20,000 for permanent improvements and running expenses. This sum has been apportioned among the county committees, and in some instances the quota has already been exceeded.

This school gives instruction in the grades, and teaches home industries, including laundering and gardening. Mr. Williams, secretary of the Board of Public Welfare, in an open letter, commends the work done as "exceptionally fine," stresses the importance of such an institution, and gives official support to the campaign for funds.

WHITES LEAD IN (S.C.) JUVENILE COURT

Hearald-Commonwealth 3/16/21

Columbia, S. C., March 5.—The Juvenile Court handled 56 cases during the past month, 26 of which were white boys, 14 white girls, ten Negro boys and six Negro girls. This is the first report in some time that has shown so many more white offenders than Negroes. Larceny was the charge brought in the largest number of cases, there being 16 white boys and one Negro boy brought up for this.—Columbia State.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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Tennessee

TENNESSEE GIVES AID TO COLORED CHILDREN

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Chattanooga, Tenn.—One of the best institutions in the South for the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children is the industrial school owned by Chattanooga and Hamilton county. The farm, bought some years ago, has buildings for white boys and white girls. Last summer a twenty-five-thousand-dollar building for colored boys was dedicated, when Governor Roberts and a colored minister spoke to a large audience of both races.

A building for colored girls is to be erected in the near future, the trustees being committed to a policy of conservtion of the human resources of the county regardless of race. The county bears the main expense of the institution, but the city contributes $10,000 a year to its support.

new york age

Orphanage at Knoxville.

2-5-21.

This county policy of conservation and development is in line with that of the state, which has one of the oldest and best departments of public charities in the South. Through this department unusual care is given to the welfare of unfortunate colored children; and it is planned to develop this branch of the work as rapidly as is practicable. A fine orphanage for colored children was recently opened in Knoxville; and another is projected at Memphis, to serve the needs of the western part of the state.

Tennessee is also in the front rank in its efforts to improve the country schools for colored children, and to develop a community life among country Negroes in which they may find security and opportunity in building up prosperity for themselves and for the state of which the are a part.

Petition Legislature to Establish Home For Negro Girls

The Southern Workman

12-21

LOCAL CITIZENS INTERESTED IN HAVING FEMALE YOUTHS OF RACE PROVIDED FOR AT HOME OF CORRECTION.—REQUEST IMMEDIATE ACTION

It is not generally known that in Tennessee there is not a home of correction where delinquent colored girls may be sent and in many instances when colored girls have been arariged in the courts or charge

ranging from misdemeanors to murders they have received sentences and of necessity been sent to other distant states and at times, the officers accompanying the girls found it difficult to secure admission for them. As the result, some have been freed to roam at will over the country and others have been sent to the penitentiary.

This condition is true only relative to colored girls as an excellent institution is beng conducted in the state for white girls.

This condition has been discussed in many localities by white and colored citizens, interested in humanity and at a meeting of local citizens held at the Dewine building on Wednesday, morning, of which W. L. Porter, editor of The News was chosen chairman and Esq. W. L. Yardley, well known local attorney, secretary, the legislature, which is now in session, was petitioned, thru a set of resolutions adopted at the meeting, to pass a bill providing for the establishment of such a home. The following is a copy of the resolution adopted:

Resolutions

"Whereas, the laws of our state make invidious distinction of the Negro race in the enjoyment of public rights and immunities in all benefits common to all citizens.

"Therefore, be it resolved by this meeting, that the legislature assembled, is hereby requested to provide by law, a detention home for Negro girls of the state, in order that the girls of the Race may have the same care and protections as that et apart for other races of the state.

"Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be furnished each member of the House and Senate of the State General Assembly, of Tennessee, now in session.

CLEVER NEGRO DUPES PUBLIC

CHATTANOOGA TENN. TIMES
AUGUST 20, 1921

Rev. I. S. Williams and Negro Girls' Home in Limelight.

'National League for Acceptable Citizenship" Good Vehicle for Security Charity Funds.

The National League for Acceptable Citizenship, of which the Rev. I. S. Williams, colored, is founder and president, is about to be disrupted by charges preferred by certain of the members and backers of the organization who have apparently lost faith in the founder, it was learned yesterday.

About four months ago the Rev. Williams, who was a recent comer to the city, interested a group of the better class of negroes of the city in a movement to establish a home for wayward colored girls. Williams appeared with an embossed, sealed charter of the "National League for Acceptable Citizenship," which he claimed as his own idea and his own property. He enlisted the support of such men as the Rev. W. A. Smith, the Rev. Robbins, Dr. S. H. Clemons and others of the conservative negroes of the city, and began a campaign for the raising of funds to launch his scheme to establish the home. Subscriptions were taken and something like $600 was said to have been secured by Williams. Among the subscribers were a large number of local business houses, professional men and some influential persons. Williams and the local negroes he had succeeded in enlisting in his scheme went before the city commission to ask that that body offer some sort of material assistance in the establishment of the colored home, and secured the promise of the commission that all the aid possible would be given them.

The old "E" street jail was turned over to the organization to be used as a temporary home for the wayward girls until more pretentious quarters could be secured with the additional funds the founder hoped to obtain. The home was established and Williams and his wife moved in to take charge as directors of the home without any authority being voted by the organization, it is said.

Several girls were sent down to the home by Judge Martin Fleming, but all of these except two were released by Williams. In the meantime Williams, with the assistance of J. J. Oldfield, editor of the local colored weekly, continued his campaign for raising finances. He went to the extent of canvassing a number of grocery stores and other places of business, where he accepted merchandise ostensibly for the use of the girls at the home. He is said to have secured enough produce in this way to clothe and feed himself and family during the past few weeks.

There came a time only a day or so ago when certain negroes who were charter members of the organization and who had contributed to the financing of the home, became worried about their money and went to Williams for an accounting.

founder of t[illegible]ague refused to account for the [illegible] he had secured, claiming that he [illegible] founder and president and that his actions were above question. Finally, however, he consented to prepare an audit of his methods of financing, and a statement was placed in the hands of several of the other officials in the league. This statement set forth the amount raised by subscription as somewhere between $500 and $600, but did not mention the groceries and supplies he had obtained from other sources. The debts of the organization were so listed as to equal the income. Among the accounts payable listed was one of $200 for the salary of Williams by virtue of his services as president and founder, despite the fact that the local negroes claim that he was never voted any salary, but agreed to take charge of the home for nothing. Another account was that of $70 said to be due Dr. Gooch for services rendered. Investigation revealed that Dr. Gooch had never been retained for any purpose and that the league did not owe him any money.

The treasurer of the league, a man by the name of Young, was never given any of the money of the organization, but was one day handed a bankbook and a checkbook. When Young went to the bank he found that there was no money there, but that Williams had withdrawn it all.

The negroes who have financed the movement are now frankly worried about their connection with Williams. They fear that he will continue his campaigning for funds and that he will use their names on the charter of the league as a recommendation to secure favors and material aid from innocent persons in the city who are not aware of his conduct.

Dr. S. H. Clemons, who is auditor of the organization and one of the charter members, said last night that he at first thought Williams was honest and that the organization would serve a good purpose. He said that now, however, he was afraid that Williams would get them all into trouble, and hinted that he and others of Williams' victims would today or early next week seek an injunction against Williams restraining him from using the name of the National League for Acceptable Citizenship or the names of any of its members in any way.

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HOUSE CLEANING NEEDED WITHIN THE RANKS

The East Tennessee News 9/29/21

While the entire Negro press is filled with thoughtful editorials and news article in which injustices accorded the race are referred to and fair play is the contention of all, regardless as to the section, the shortcomings of the Negro himself is not lost sight of and the earnest champions of the race composed of the editors and publishers of Negro newspapers are sounding the warning that there must be a right-about-face on the part of the Negro if he is to be ready for the rights which he so loudly demands. From the editorial expressions of leading editors in practically every state, as will be seen by those whave an opportunity to read any number of Negro newspapers, there is a strong denunciation of the indiscretions of Negroes in the different sections, the acts ranging from crimes of a serious nature to minor violations of the law, all of which are serving to defeat the efforts of the intelligent leadership of the race who are contending for an equal chance for the race. These editorial expressions are not the result of a conference of the writers, but go to show that the Negro in the north, south, east and west has an objectionable class within the race the same as other races and there must be a speedy cleaning of house within the ranks along with the demands that other races get right.

Away down in the southwest, where conditions flourish, there appears a timely editorial in the Dallas (Texas) Express under the caption, "Our 'Hoodlums.'" In referring to the delinquency of the Negro youth, the Express editor writes:

> We are rearing a surprisingly large number of "hoodlums"—boys and girls whose sole ambition is to live the sporty and shiftless life. One sees them constantly on the streets, in places of amusement, on the cars—in fact everywhere.
>
> They specialize in loud laughter and obscene conversation and they usually feature long knives and a belligerent disposition.

The description of conditions as given of the Texas city is identical to that of our own city where in many instances there is little respect for authority on the part of certain elements of the race's youths. The penal institutions of the county and state are fast being filled with the young folks, both boys and girls when the schools and colleges are being passed by.

The Express editor writes further:

> We are led to feel however that their condition is due more to the fact that parents, guardians, teachers and preachers have ceased to co-operate actively for their control and they are directing their own lives and thought habits.
>
> Children who will not obey teachers are not fit to remain in school. Parents should realize that any and every system is founded upon obedience to rules of some sort.

Writing from a caption "Crimes of Violence," the Norfolk Journal and Guide, of Virginia refers to the many crimes which are occurring daily throughout the country. Says Editor Young:

> People grow reckless and criminal when they have too much prosperity just as they do when they have too little. The extreme of either condition works for a criminal development of the beast in most people. They have a double nature, as poor Judas Iscariot had it, and no sooner betray themselves into wrong doing than they regret it. When a policeman lays his strong hand upon them they wake up to the danger into which they have allowed themselves to be overpersuaded.
>
> We have too many crimes of violence all over. If people would be more thoughtful of the consequences of wrong doing they would oftener than they do deny themselves the disgrace and inconvenience of getting into troubles, especially troubles caused by a hasty temper.

And Editor John Mitchell, Jr., of the Richmond (Va.) Planet, writes:

> The uncouth, disagreeable, fussmaking colored people, many of whom have spread themselves all over the North and West like a dark cloud, have done more to injure the colored people in this country than all the Tillmans, Vardamans and Thomas Dixons. We need to first respect ourselves and prove to the world that we are entitled to respect and our condition will immediately change.

No one questions the fact, not even some white people, that there are too many injustices accorded the Negro and in many instances innocent Negroes are punished—even lynched, for crimes that were committed by others. However, there are far too many unlawful acts on the part of Negroes. There must be a greater respect for law and authority. Gentlemanly conduct must be practiced by all. There must be greater respect for leadership, especially Negro leadership. It is a fact, too true, that when a respectable man or woman of the race approaches a group of boisterous Negroes, calling their attention to some unbecoming conduct, in many instances they are subjected to insult and oftimes accorded physical violence by the hoodlums; yet, let an officer of the law pounce down upon the same bench shooting and killing many of them the first group of persons appealed to in hopes of raising a fund to prosecute or a burial fund is the respectable law abiding members of the race who were in no manner involved in the affair. Too, these very individuals who composed the boisterous group will be the first to contend that "they wuz after us 'cause we wuz Negroes."

We do not infer that officers of the law have the right to be unduly rough in taking into custody Negroes or whites who violate the law and certainly the pistol or club should be the means of last resort, however, the Negro must understand that he will have no sympathy when he appears in the role of a law violater and he deserves none. The rights of the race together with equal justice can be obtained more readily when he appears as an industrious, gentlemanly and respectable citizen, giving as much thought to the rights of others as he himself asks.

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Texas

CITY TO HELP BUILD HOME FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Houston Chronicle 4/7/21

An agreement whereby the city will contribute a half of the $4000 asked by the county commissioners for the establishing of a farm for delinquent girls was reached Thursday in a meeting of the city commissioners with County Commissioners Barker and Sharman, Dr. Bell Eskridge and Judge Chester A. Bryan.

The proposition calls for the establishment of such a home, the expenses to be borne equally by the city and the county. Several favorable sites for the farm are now under consideration, according to Judge Bryan, and the selection of a site about seven miles northwest of the corporate limits will probably be made in the near future.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT BUYS HOME FOR DELINQUENT RACE GIRLS: HENRY EASTER'S FARM PURCHASED

Houston Informer 4/16/21

Some weeks ago there appeared in this paper an article relating to the plight of our home for colored girls. At that time things looked exceptionally dark and dreary. Today the sky is cleared and it seems as though a brighter future is assured the project.

The board of trustees received a very reasonable offer for the purchase of a tract outside the city limits—it was really an exceptional offer—a bargain. The only problem was one of finances. Ways and means were discussed, and finally the matter was presented to the commissioners court, where it was favorably received, although Judge Bryan explained that no funds were available for its purchase. Still, the commissioners decided to inspect the tract. And finally, an agreement was reached, by which the property will be taken over for this institution.

There is but one fly in the ointment. Our own people have shown a marked apathy. One of our own business men, when approached, quite nonchalantly told the visitor that he could neither make a gift or lend the trustees money at 8 per cent. And during the same conversation he explained the matter by saying that he was tied up by reasons involving a $20,000 transaction. Doesn't it seem strange that we have to go to our white friends for aid, while we have men of such means, in our own ranks? Colored folks, wake up! Help yourselves. Twice within four months the commissioners of Harris County have come to the aid of colored philanthropies.

During the year, it is expected that the county and city will spend over $15,000 for colored welfare, not including public charity, hospital care, schools, settlement work, etc. How much interest are the colored people themselves evincing?

The future of the Dorcas Home seems assured. But, we are not satisfied—no colored citizen ought to be satisfied, because we ourselves have not lived up to our obligations to our own people. Except for a small group, white men and white women have shown more concern for colored girls than our own men and women. The shame of our race group is that it shows such a marked apathy to race institutions and race welfare.

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